

Here is Henry Ford—
And Wasting His Time.
He Thinks and Wiggles.
Write Him a Note.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE
(Copyright 1919.)

You are invited to spend an hour in the courtroom where Henry Ford wastes valuable time.

The libel suit, not interesting or important, shows Henry Ford, the most interesting American, out of his element. Like the whale, out of his element, he can be studied best.

It is ten in the morning, of Friday, day before yesterday. A small crowd gathers in a courtroom representing the early General Grant period of architecture, windows skillfully arranged so that electric light is necessary all day. Oil paintings of judges, with and without whiskers, decorate the walls. Spectators are visitors that have come to Mount Clemens to see the trial of Henry Ford. The man that will be remembered, described, praised and admired as one of the great builders of American civilization, after we get civilization, if we do get it. He is tall, thin, wiry, alert, intensely active, intensely nervous and will be surprised like all nervous men to be told that he is nervous. He clasps his hands, uncovers them a hundred times, and tries to fix his mind on the oil painted judge with the longest whiskers, but cannot. His keen light gray eyes that shine in his sunburned face move in all directions. A whale examined out of water, and handled by that thrasher shark of justice, the modern lawyer, does not enjoy himself.

The lawyer asks him a question on this order: "What do you know about Popocatpetl; is it a kitchen utensil or a fish?"

The lawyer's clever reasoning seems to be that if he can prove to the jury that Ford, like themselves, is an average American, of average information, the jury will decide that it was all right to call Ford an anarchist. What the jury thinks about that will be heard later. Ford might reply: "Tell me, please, what you know about Hamurabi, who first and unfortunately put laws in writing, and so made your unpleasant profession possible?"

But Ford's mind is on something else. He has been talking to Valera, president of the Irish republic, and is thinking, perhaps, of the Ford factory now building in Cork. That factory will give Englishmen for the first time in recent history something to envy in Ireland. Thousands of Irish men and women in Cork will get Ford's wages. He admitted to Valera, as he admits every ten minutes at his trial, that he does not know everything—in fact, not much outside of his own work. He would not undertake to settle the Irish question, but thinks that a Ford factory with Ford wages would help.

Can you imagine what a sensation it will give the wage-earning sassenach to learn that Irish men and women, after three months' training, at sixteen shillings a day, are getting a minimum wage of one pound and four shillings for ordinary labor, and two pounds a day if they develop special skill?

Ford, in his main Detroit factory, has now fifty thousand men and women at work, and not one, after trial, gets less than six dollars a day. The pay is six, eight, and ten; six dollars for the ordinary laborer, who goes to his work in his own automobile; six dollars a day for the unskilled young girl in the neat lace shirt waist. In the pre-Ford days she would have got three dollars a week, because she had to help her mother and must take what she could get. With Ford she gets thirty-six dollars a week and an eight-hour day. There are thousands like her working for Ford, and there are cripples, and blind men and women, all paid the minimum six dollars a day, on the highly anarchistic ground that it would be unjust to turn misfortune into profitable cheap labor. Ford enables them to earn the money; there is no charity.

The trial is all about an editorial article that called Ford an anarchist. (Don't you wish his anarchy were catching, and a few of its germs were spread where they would do the most good?) The worst thing about the trial is the criminal waste of Ford's time. Ford uses for a million dollars that he does not want and will not get. Patterson and McCormick, the young editors of the Chicago Tribune, that printed the editorial, would not miss the money if they lost it. And neither of them believes what the editorial said. They are honest young, rugged men, intelligent, hard workers, which is remarkable, when you consider their inherited wealth and non-laborable jobs. If asked to name the three most admirable and useful men of their generation, each of them would write Ford's name at the top of the list automatically, then rub it out, through horrid obstinacy. If Ford got the million it would

WEATHER:

Unsettled, with showers tonight and tomorrow. Light south winds. Normal temperature for July 20 for last thirty years, 77 degrees.

NUMBER 11,231.

Published every evening (including Sunday) except on second-class matter, at the postoffice at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1919.

FINAL EDITION
3 Cents

PRICE THREE CENTS.

U. S. WILL DEMAND APOLOGY FOR ATTACK ON SAILORS BY MEXICANS

CROWN PRINCE WILLING TO BE TRIED BY U. S., NOT ENTENTE

WIEN, July 20.—With the public interest of the world focused on the coming struggle between little Holland and the powerful allies over the question of giving up the former Kaiser and the former crown prince of Germany for trial by their enemies, young Frederick Wilhelm, in semi-exile on his dreary isle, professes to be awaiting developments philosophically, says Karl H. von Wiegand in a copyrighted dispatch to the New York Sun.

He keeps himself occupied with brisk exercise, studying music, playing the violin, sketching, reading, and writing, but music seems to be his chief delight. When the weather on the wind-swept, fog-bound, rainy island permits he takes a run around the place on his motorcycle.

No Thought of Fleeing.
"Flee?" he asked. "You see I am still here. Where should I flee to? Why should I flee? These stories are on a par with many other newspaper tales about me. I have been killed repeatedly, have committed suicide, even my funeral has been seen. Now I have fled several times. Truly, the public must be very credulous about me. If that keeps up I'll begin to think that really I am a wonderful man, something I have never taken myself to be."

The former crown prince declared that the word "flee" could hardly apply to him, as he is at liberty to leave Holland at any time. He chooses to do so. Why, then, should I flee?"

The statement was corroborated by Burgomaster Peerboom, who has immediate charge of the former Kaiser's son. He said: "The former crown prince can leave at any time he desires. All he has to do is to notify me of that intention." This was confirmed also at The Hague, where a high official declared:

Are At Liberty To Leave.
"Both the Kaiser and his son are at liberty to leave Holland whenever they desire. They are not prisoners nor are we holding them for the allies, but while they are in Holland they must remain in the places assigned to them."

With regard to his father, the (Continued on Page 3, Column 6.)

PEACE TERMS ARE GIVEN AUSTRIAN DELEGATES

PARIS, July 20.—The complete Austrian peace treaty was handed to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain this morning. They were given fifteen days in which to make a reply.

SEE FEDERAL CONTROL FOR D. C. MARKET

Placing of the Washington Market House in Government control and vacation of the present ninety-nine-year lease by the Washington Market Company without a contest is believed likely following conferences between counsel for the company, Chairman Carl Mapp, of the House District Committee and Congressman Ben Johnson of Kentucky.

Mr. Johnson has introduced in the House a bill to repeal the charter of the market house company, which has fifty years to run, and place the market under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Proposes Commission.
The bill would authorize the President to name a commission of three to fix a value on the property of the Washington Market House Company and at this sum it would be purchased by the Government to be operated for the benefit of the people of Washington.

Should either party be dissatisfied with the finding of the appraisers, they could appeal to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

The Government owns the property on which the building was erected by the market house company. The company pays an annual rental of \$7,500. Last year the Government rented a portion of the building for the War Risk Insurance Bureau, for which it paid at the rate of \$14,000 per annum.

Value of Land.
According to the assessment for local taxation, the rental paid by the market house company is approximately six-tenths of one per cent of the value of the property.

Blind Girl War Worker Has Sight Restored By Removing Piece of Skull

Miss Virginia Townsend, a former war worker in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, has just recovered from an operation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, by which she has regained completely the use of her right eye. The operation, which necessitated removing a portion of her skull, is regarded as a wonderful exhibition of surgery.

Miss Townsend, who formerly lived at the home of Dr. Adelbert A. Taylor, 3021 Macomb street northwest, left Washington about two months ago because of her inability to continue her war work here. Before taking up her work Miss Townsend had lost the sight of her left eye, for no reason which she was able to discover.

She gradually began to lose the use

of her right eye, it is said, and became peculiarly affected in her other senses. In the morning she would start from home to her work, lose consciousness and wake up perhaps hours later in some hospital. This happened several times, and physicians were unable to discover the cause of the malady.

Finally, an X-ray photograph disclosed a tumor which had developed and was exerting a pressure on her brain. By removing a piece of her skull and taking away the tumor the sight in her right eye began to return, and is now about normal. Miss Townsend probably will not recover the sight in her left eye, however. Miss Townsend, medical examining officer at the Naval Recruiting Station, in Baltimore.

Peace--That's All the World Asks, and League Assures It, Says Ford

Bolshevik Linings, Jazz Cuts, Decreed For Men

NEW YORK, July 20. Alice blue coat linings, wider shoulders, lower vests, and higher prices will be the clothes styles for men during the coming season, according to the style arbiters of the American Clothing Designers' Association, in session here.

There are some radical style changes. The military type will disappear, the only concessions made being the recognition of a need for more chestroom and square-shouldered coats. Army men have developed so across the chest and shoulders that the close, chest-hugging, English shoulder coat has to go into the discard. But other military furnishings are taboo. The general idea of men's clothing for spring and summer

trends toward the frivolous only in linings. Many iridescent hues are to feature linings.

And the "flapper" youth is to receive recognition. The flappers' penchant for "jazz" clothing is to be satisfied. In fact "jazz" clothing is to be a leader among coming styles for men.

CRUELITIES TO U. S. SOLDIERS LAID TO HARTS AND PERSHING

General Pershing and Brig. Gen. W. W. Harts, former personal aide to President Wilson and former Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, now officer in charge of the American military administration at Paris, should be brought to trial for alleged brutal treatment of American soldiers in France by the military police, James W. Beckman, New York, former sergeant major, said in a letter to Congressman Dalling of Massachusetts.

Atrocities the Rule.
"General Pershing should be brought to trial for gross incompetence and negligence that amounts to criminality," Beckman wrote, "because the crimes of the Paris military police were committed right under his nose and there is no excuse or defense he can make for not having known of them and for not having them stopped, and because similar atrocities were the rule at several other places in France."

Some of these cases involve General Pershing directly and others indirectly, as the commander-in-chief of the A. E. F., responsible for the hideous Prussian system which he permitted to develop and to disgrace the good name of America and American democracy in the eyes of the world."

Blamed For Manslaughter.
Beckman urged that Brigadier General Harts, who he says, was President Wilson's former aide, "be brought to trial on the charge of manslaughter as he is responsible for the crimes which were committed over a period of a year or more under his command. He says suicide resulted from brutality."

"I have the evidence to prove each case," Beckman concluded. "I have been partially responsible for the decision of the District Attorney's office in this regard. However, District Attorney Thomas L. Woolwine, already has announced his belief that the murder was committed in cold blood."

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IRA NELSON MORRIS MAY BE ENVOY TO GERMANY

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CRUELTY TO YANKS LAID TO GENERAL



GEN. W. W. HARTS, Former District Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, who is accused of permitting cruelties to American soldiers in France.

MRS. LESSER TO FIGHT FOR NEW'S DEATH

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 20.—That Mrs. Alice Lesser, mother of Freda Lesser, slain by Harry S. New, Jr., will leave no stone unturned in seeing that New pays for her daughter's death on the gallows and that she will be a leading prosecuting witness at the trial October 27, has become known here.

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While these plans are being perfected, the counter-revolutionary forces are reported to be preparing for a drive against the soviet July 21, the date fixed by ultimatum for their soviet to retire or surrender.

The Hungarian red army, which plans its attack on the eastern front, is reported to have six divisions of infantry and ten batteries of artillery at its command.

PRESIDENT TO HAVE CABINET DISCUSS CASE IMMEDIATELY

The Mexican situation again has taken rank as a subject for Cabinet consideration.

Keeping in close touch with the newest embroglio, the President is expected to lay the Tampico matter before his advisers Tuesday at the weekly Cabinet meeting, unless a reply is received before that time from Carranza clearing up the incident.

State Department officials today are without reply from Mexico City to the "urgent protestations" made by this Government concerning the robbing of American sailors near Tampico.

The sailors, fishing from a launch in the Tamez river, were held up and robbed by armed men. The robbers presumably were Carranzistas, since the district where the incident occurred long has been in control of the forces of the first chief.

Will Involve Apology.
The affair will involve apology by the Mexican government and punishment of the offenders, it is believed here. In making public the news of the incident yesterday, Acting Secretary of State Phillips merely said that this Government had made "urgent representations" to the Carranza government.

All details of the affair are not yet cleared up. Whether the Mexicans fired upon the American launch was not announced by the State Department. The launch, according to regulations, should have been flying the American flag. In this event, firing upon the boat would constitute a separate offense against the United States.

The affair occurred July 6 and the State Department withheld public mention of it until it became known through another department.

Diplomatic Courtesy.
Diplomatic courtesy, it is assumed, would require that the Carranza government be given some time in which to make an investigation and frame its reply. A reasonable time for such investigation, however, has nearly elapsed.

Officials here are inclined to the feeling that the Carranza foreign policy should be dealt with firmly by this Government from now on.

An entirely new policy toward Mexico has been formulated as a result of the incident, it is believed.

Official Statement.
The State Department yesterday gave out this statement: "The Department of State has just been advised that on July 8 a boat from the U. S. S. Cheyenne, occupied by enlisted men of that vessel who were on a fishing trip, was held up on the Tamez river, near Tampico, by armed men. The sailors were robbed of personal effects."

"Urgent representations have been made by the Department of State to both the local Mexican authorities at Tampico and to the federal government at Mexico City and the authorities there have promised to investigate at once."

The last similar incident was at Vera Cruz, where the arrest of American sailors was followed by landing of American troops, the demand for a formal apology and a salute to the American flag.

First Report July 7.
Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced the navy had received on July 7 a message from Commander E. P. Finney of the cruiser Topeka reporting that a motor sailing launch of the Cheyenne with a fishing party was held up by bandits. July 8 news came from Tampico and the sailors in it robbed.

The sailors lost a ring, a watch and a pair of shoes.

Secretary Daniels sent the following message to the commander of the Topeka:

"Wire fuller report and result of investigation of robbery of motor sailing launch of the U. S. S. Cheyenne. Have parties been identified or apprehended?"

After urgent representations by the Department of State, both to the local Mexican authorities at Tampico and to the federal government at Mexico City, governmental authorities have promised immediate investigation.

Interference with enlisted men of the navy apparently is the most serious incident in Mexico, and is expected to be followed up closely by this Government.